

Sugar and Plantation News

PROFIT ON REFINED SUGAR NETS THE COMPANY FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company was made public on March 14, showing the sales for the year to have been \$200,000,000 in sugar and syrups, which yielded a manufacturing profit of four and a half per cent, "the smallest margin of profit in the manufacturing world," says the report, exclusive of that made by the Chicago packers.

The report is accompanied by a number of graphic charts, one showing the relation between the market quotations on raw and refined sugar, one showing the same for the years 1913-14-15-16, one comparing the prices for refined in the United States and in foreign countries for 1916, and the two reproduced on this page.

The report shows the following:

1.—The small margin made possible by large volume both of domestic and foreign business. The turnover is probably the largest ever recorded by a single manufactured food product by a single business unit.

2.—As the largest sugar unit of America demonstrates anew its right to public credit in safeguarding the American sugar supply in competition with foreign governmental commissions so as to enable it to sell sugar for domestic consumption at prices lower than those obtaining elsewhere in the world.

3.—Interesting table showing the average price of refined sugar in the United States to be less than seven cents a pound and less than in Switzerland, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Chile, Holland, Spain, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Uruguay, and the Argentine. The prices ranging from eight and one-half cents to nine cents a pound in England and France to twelve cents and thirteen cents a pound in Italy and Argentina.

4.—The comparative cheapness of sugar in America notwithstanding the fact that the cost of sugar refining is higher here than ever before and always higher here than abroad.

5.—Diagram showing the proportion of business of the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors, both cane and beet. In 1914 it had seventy-five per cent, today it has less than thirty-four per cent. In the same period its cane competitors have nearly doubled their percentage, and the beet industry has grown until it has nearly a quarter of the entire consumption of America.

6.—Diagrams illustrating difference between the price of raw and refined, illustrating that the price of refined depends upon the price of raw material from which it is made.

7.—During 1916 the company did an export business with forty-nine foreign countries. The statement that the excess refining capacity of the United States is so large that while all the refined sugar produced over 700,000 tons of refined sugar yet 1,000,000 could be refined annually in the United States with profit for export, an increased business which would be beneficial to the American consumers by giving larger volume and more steady manufacturing conditions to the domestic refiners.

8.—Interesting details as to the creation of a pension fund of \$1,250,000 the sum of nearly \$240,000 having been paid out in pensions to 314 employees since the plan started in 1912.

9.—The company has nearly 20,000 stockholders, one-half of whom are women, with an average holding of forty-seven and a half shares.

10.—Interesting details showing that the war has cut Europe out of two-thirds of the sugar production of the Continent, and the equivalent of one-third of the entire World's production before the war started.

11.—Demonstration that America is on a war basis as to sugar, and that the local refiners are in competition, not only with each other and with foreign refiners, but also in competition with governmental commissions serving in many instances nationalized shipping.

12.—The establishment of a reserve of \$1,000,000 for trade mark advertising. This is the first time that advertising has been given this recognition in the balance sheet of a great industrial corporation. It makes the company a pioneer in setting up a reserve to secure permanency of an advertising policy which in the end will bring the company closer to the consuming public. It shows a reliance upon merchandising and manufacturing methods as a means of securing and holding its market.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE PLANS BIG CAMPAIGN

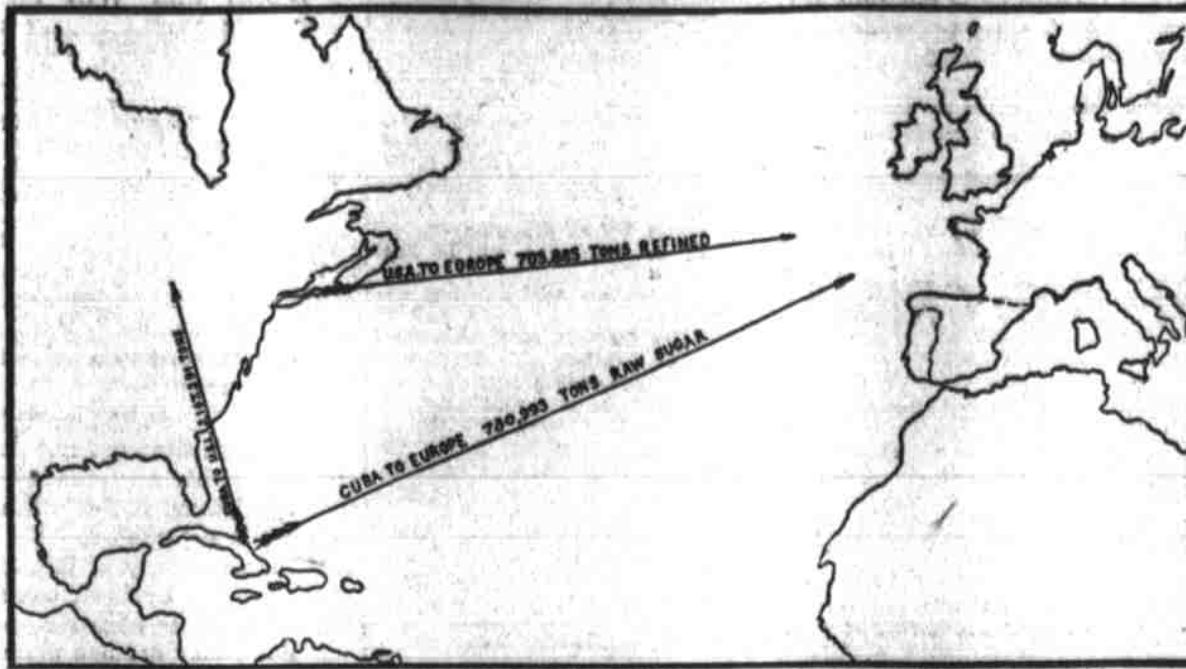
Despite the fact that war clouds are looming big on the horizon, the promotion committee is going ahead with preparations for a tourist campaign.

J. Walter Scott, superintendent of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee in San Francisco sent the following message to the local committee yesterday: "Must send Hilton and Taylor East. Indispensable to hold up any promotion work at this time."

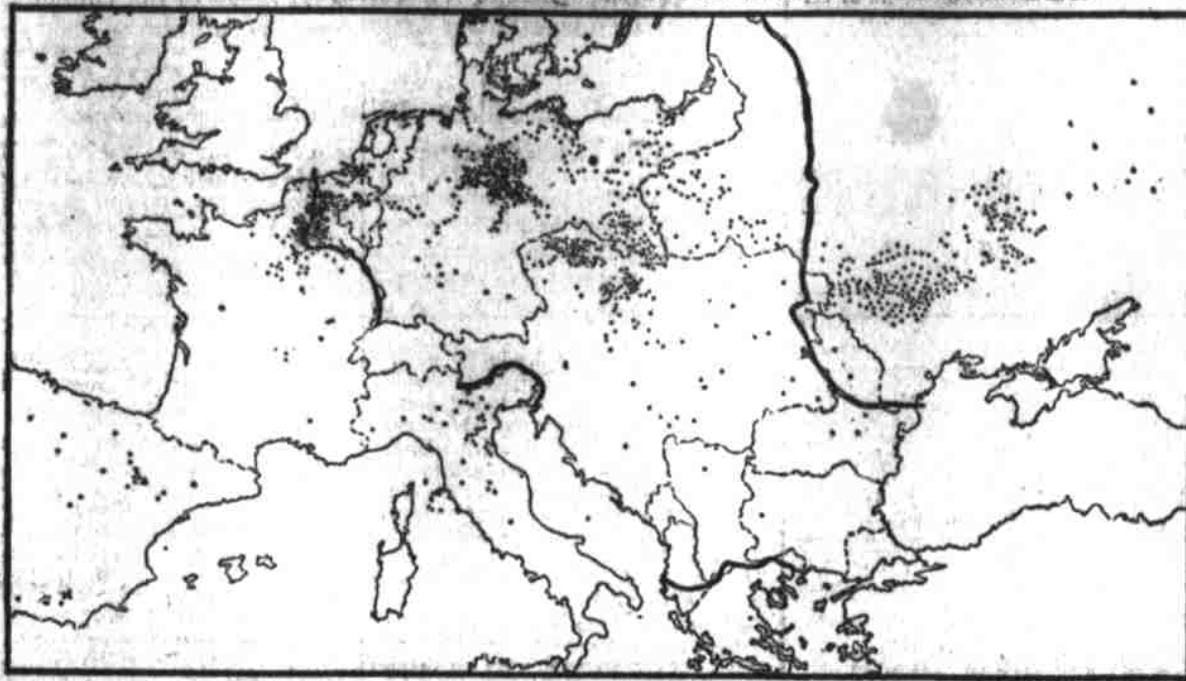
Albert P. Taylor is already on his way, and as Fred J. Hilton, representative of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee in San Francisco is expected to tour the East in the interests of the committee, Hawaii is assured of being well represented throughout the East and Middle West.

It is the belief of Phil Danky, who is in charge of the local office in the absence of Taylor, that Scott's message signifies that an active tourist campaign will be started at once. Crossing the Atlantic nowadays is unsafe, and it is thought that Hawaii will see many tourists.

CHART SHOWING MOVEMENT OF SUGAR FROM THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPE AND FROM CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR FACTORIES—ALSO BATTLE LINES AT CLOSE OF 1916 ESTIMATED THAT ONE-THIRD OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION BEFORE THE WAR WAS PRODUCED WITHIN BATTLE LINES



OLDTIMER HERE AS "STUDENT-OFFICER"

Aubrey W. Wynn-Williams, formerly assistant purser on the Canadian-Australian liner Makura, and well-known here, dropped into town unexpectedly yesterday.

He is student officer aboard the British collier Waiheia, which arrived yesterday from Newcastle. The steamer, now owned by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, was formerly the Canada Cape of the Cape Line.

The position of student officer is a creation of the war, and has been adopted by a great many British steamship lines. The idea, in short, is to afford the training necessary to make a first class deck officer in the mercantile marine.

The Canadian-Australian Line and nearly every other British line has had its supply of efficient deck officers greatly depleted by the emergency of the war, which has called the men to serve under the colors in various capacities.

In order to replenish the supply of deck officers the position of student officer has been created.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR DEALINGS

A new British order relating to dealing in sugar is noted in Willett & Gray's of March 8, issued by the food controller under the Defense of the Realm Act. The order says:

1. No person shall on or after February 15, 1917, without a permit, issued under the authority of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, either on his own behalf or behalf of any other person:

(a) Buy, sell or deal in, or propose to buy, sell or deal in, or

(b) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in any sugar outside the United Kingdom, whether or not the sale, purchase or dealing is or is not to be effected in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of this order or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of this order, that person is guilty of a summary offense against the Defense of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is guilty of a summary offense against these regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

2. This order shall not be construed as prohibiting the insurance of sugar.

The order may be cited as the Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917.

CAPTAIN OF MAUI SUSPENDED YEAR

Found Guilty of Gross Carelessness and Incompetence in Handling Steamer

Capt. Robert Williamson, master of the Inter-Island Company's ship Maui, recently wrecked off the North Kona coast, has been suspended for a year. This decision was announced yesterday by the local United States inspectors of hulls and boilers Capt. Joseph J. Meany and Thomas J. Heeney. The penalty dates from last Tuesday.

The findings in the case are briefly as follows:

"Captain Williamson has been found guilty of carelessness, negligence and unskillfulness in the navigation of his vessel on three counts, namely:

"First—Inasmuch as at no time while master of the vessel did he attempt to ascertain the error of his compass, which he claimed was in error.

"Second—That being under the impression that his compass was in error he made no allowance for such error when setting his course from Mahukona to Keahole Light.

"Third—That no precautions were taken by him as prescribed by law relative to speed and use of the lead in thick weather such as he claimed to experience at the time of the wreck, especially when he did not know the extent of his compass error."

The investigation of the circumstances surrounding the wreck showed that the Maui's compass showed a deviation from correctness of one and one-quarter points.

Captain Williamson had been in command of the Maui for one week prior to the time she was wrecked off Keahole Point on March 20 at one o'clock in the morning. He was granted his master's license in Seattle in 1901.

HEDEMANN RESIGNS

C. I. Hedemann resigned his position as manager of the Honolulu Iron Works at a meeting held yesterday, and was elected third vice-president. The new local manager-elect is W. G. Hall, and D. A. Fox was appointed the New York manager. Mr. Hedemann will continue to act as technical director and both Hall and Fox will divide the work under his supervision. A branch office has been opened by the Company at Havana, Cuba, to handle the large amount of business now being done there. In addition to the usual quarterly dividend, a special dividend was declared at yesterday's meeting.

Diamond Kekona, a Hawaiian boy, is fighting with the British army, and in a recent letter received by his father, Dick Kekona, employed at the police station, further news of young Kekona is learned.

HOOPULOA TO TAKE PAPA BOOTH AWAY

Hoopuloa, South Kona, Hawaii, may yet get a polling place of its own, for the house judiciary committee, through Representative Lorin Andrews, its chairman, yesterday reported that it had taken the matter up with the Secretary of the Territory and the Governor and that relief along this line has been promised by these officials.

The committee went even further than securing a verbal promise, for it appended to the report a letter from Secretary Thayer promising the desired relief.

The matter came up in the house through a petition presented by voters of the Second representative district, otherwise known as West Hawaii, "praying for the establishment of a voting place at Hoopuloa, South Kona, Hawaii."

The committee reported yesterday that the matter has received the careful consideration of this committee and the change of polling place as desired by the petitioners has been taken up with the Secretary of the Territory who has favorably received the request, and, with the Governor, has promised that the polling place at Papa, South Kona, Hawaii, shall be discontinued and that the voting place in the ninth precinct of the second election district shall be at the school house, Hoopuloa.

"Your committee appends hereto a letter from the Secretary of the Territory in which the matter of this removal is promised."

"We believe that this will satisfy the South Kona voters and be just to the people of the precinct where this change has been asked for."

FREE SEWERS AND GARBAGE COLLECTION

One fifteen hundredth of a cent, or in the language of the bill, one and five tenths mills, taxed upon all real and personal property within the city and county of Honolulu, is estimated by Harry Murray, general manager of the water and sewer departments, to be a source of revenue sufficient to support a free sewer and garbage collection system.

Senator Castle introduced a bill in the legislature yesterday which will provide for such a system, supported out of the revenue from the tax and the remaining receipts would be spent in maintaining and extending free sewers and a free garbage system.

SUGAR OUTLOOK IN THE WAR ZONE

Situation in Germany Gloomy and in Russia Deplorable, Says a Review

Under an Amsterdam date of January 31, Willett & Gray publishes a résumé of European conditions, an extract from the monthly report on the sugar trade issued by Hendrik Kofoed, who says:

"Although nothing happened in the last month in the situation of the home market that could alter it to the better, still after the dull tendency of the first few days, a decided improvement took place, as the holders showed little inclination to sell at the market prices, and the little that was offered found willing buyers.

"As far as the export is concerned, nothing definite can be told, although it is yet too early to get an exact view of the total production. The numbers, as published in the Staatscourant of the 13th of January last, show a smaller production than was expected, but the final total allows an export of thirty-five to forty per cent, taking fully into account the demand for home consumption till the next campaign. In the latter part of this month the official interference about the export brought more and more confidence for the future. It is presumed that the government intends to export all the sugar available for this purpose through the medium of the 'Stukervereniging,' and the holders are requested to send in a statement of their stock. This was the reason why the value of the article improved from fl. 21½ to fl. 21¾ to fl. 21½ in the first few weeks to fl. 23¼ to fl. 24 in the last week. With a firm closing of the market, business was done at fl. 23½ to fl. 23½.

German Outlook Gloomy

As regards the European beet crop the reports show a decidedly unfavorable character. Although in Germany ten to twelve per cent more was sown, the bad care of the crop in its first stage resulted in a production of about 1,500,000 tons; so that the outlook in that country is far from brilliant, as the consumption there is largely increased. The expectations for 1917-18 more unfavorable yet. The numberless efforts of those interested to push the maximum prices (see our last monthly report) had no result until now; so that the so much desired extension of the crop is not only impossible but the sowing will even be considerably smaller. The shortage, which will be felt more than ever, cannot be lessened by import.

Although in Austria-Hungary the situation is also far from favorable, the stock and the production of that country will very likely be sufficient for the home consumption till the next campaign.

Deplorable in Russia

The outlook for 1917-18 is not so hopeful, and as the government has up until now neglected to again fix a maximum price, nothing can be said about this crop, although in that country more confidence is put in a proper regulation of the home market.

From Russia a little more news is leaking out, and it seems that our former contemplations about this country have not been exaggerated once. The situation of the article there is deplorable. A lack of proper organization prevented to overcome many difficulties, and the crop will be considerably less. Even the expected amount of 1,400,000 tons will hardly be reached.

It is easy to be seen that under these circumstances the increased value of the article all over the world is more than justified, and in the Eastern countries everything is done to extend the culture of the sugar cane.

STEVENSON'S YACHT NOW JUNK CARRIER

The schooner Casco which has attained fame owing to the fact that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his South Sea stories aboard her, is now at the Evans, Coleman & Evans dock at Vancouver, where stevedores are engaged in the prosaic task of unloading junk from the vessel.

First used as the author's yacht, she was subsequently converted into a sailing vessel and was for a time used as a sea scout training ship on the Fraser river. She is the first wind-jammer to sail into the port of Vancouver in over fifteen years.

The Casco carried her cargo from Spanish Islet, Captain E. V. Fish, her owner, states that she is as sound as a bell, that she has been pumped only once in seven weeks and sails splendidly.

TERRITORY TO BUY CEMETERY AT HILO

With the exception of the Nouna Cemetery, in which the royal family and the ali are buried, Hilo will have the first government owned cemetery in the Territory. The senate passed yesterday Representative Smith's Bill No. 124 appropriating \$500 for the acquisition of lands at Hilo, South Hilo.

FARM LOANS NOT FAVORED IN HOUSE

Finance Committee Majority Goes On Record Against Lyman's Financial Measure

Chairman Cooke's house finance committee yesterday presented a majority report recommending the tabling of Representative Lyman's H. B. 24, which would "encourage the establishment of a rural population" and provide "capital for agricultural development, and for other purposes." Lyman and Kawaha, both Big Island representatives, did not concur in the report and may file a minority report recommending the passage of the measure.

To allow the dissenting members of the committee to present their minority report and to permit of wide-open discussion both of the divergent reports and on the merits of the measure, if that be possible, consideration of the majority report was continued yesterday to next Monday. The majority report follows:

"The object of this bill is to assist those engaged in agriculture upon a limited scale by making it possible for them to borrow money at more favorable terms than they can at present. In order to accomplish this purpose, the bill proposes to create a farm loan board with authority to loan territorial money appropriated for that purpose, taking as security mortgages upon farm land, whether held in fee simple or under lease, and to borrow, using these mortgages either directly or indirectly as security, further sums, which sums are in turn to be loaned upon like security."

"The bill contains an appropriation of \$100,000 to be loaned under the provisions of the act, and a further appropriation of \$15,000 to create a reserve fund."

"Our committee has given careful consideration to this bill and believes that it is in contravention of the provisions of the Organic Act respecting the incurring of indebtedness by the Territory except in certain prescribed methods."

"Although the bill continually repeats the statement that sums borrowed by the farm loan board shall not involve the general credit of the Territory, yet the plain fact of the matter is that the credit of the Territory is pledged in order to secure the requisite funds."

"Unless the credit of the Territory is in fact pledged, and therefore a considerably larger sum than \$100,000 becomes available to the farm loan board for loaning purposes, the plan outlined by the act would, in the opinion of this committee, be ineffective, or, in other words, the revolving fund would not revolve; and in practice it would come down to an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of loaning that sum, and no other sum, to a comparatively small number of individuals."

"The bill provides that not more than \$5,000 could be loaned to any one individual, and if loans of this amount were accepted, twenty individuals alone would secure assistance by reason of this particular act."

"While your committee recognizes the desirability of assistance in every proper way to those engaged in agriculture, yet your committee is further of the opinion that no sufficient reason exists for selecting this class as against all other classes in the community to receive such aid."

"For the reasons given, your committee recommends that the bill be tabled."

KULA'S BILL FIXES LICENSE PENALTIES

Marriage License Agents Required To Abide Within the Law In Regard To Minors

With a clause providing penalties for marriage license agents who issue certificates to minors without their parents' consent, Representative Kula of Kauai yesterday introduced a bill, H. B. 252, somewhat loosely drawn, but which seems to cover the ground and meets with the approval of those who have claimed for a long time that there has been altogether too much laxity in this regard.

The measure amends Section 2908 of the Revised Laws of 1915, so as to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the treasurer to appoint a suitable number of agents in the several districts of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to grant marriage licenses, agreeable with the laws, which agents shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar for each license, to be paid by the party applying therefor. Any such agent who shall charge more than that amount for any license, or who shall receive a bribe for the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, upon conviction before any district magistrate."

Penalties Provided

"No license shall be issued by any such agent where either of the parties applying for the same appear to be under the age of eighteen, if a female, or under twenty, if a male, unless he or she shall produce to said agent a certified birth certificate, or the written consent of his or her parent or guardian."

"If any such agent shall issue to any such person such marriage license, without such certificate, or written consent, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars."

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, March 29, 1917.

STOCK	High	Low	Close
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SUGAR			
Kula Plantation Co.	20	20 1/2	20
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24	24 1/2	24
Haleiwa Agricultural Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7
8th. 8th. 8th. 8th.	8	8	8
9th. 9th. 9th. 9th.	9	9	9
10th. 10th. 10th. 10th.	10	10	10

BONDS			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7
8th. 8th. 8th. 8th.	8	8	8
9th. 9th. 9th. 9th.	9	9	9
10th. 10th. 10th. 10th.	10	10	10

Between Bonds			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7
8th. 8th. 8th. 8th.	8	8	8
9th. 9th. 9th. 9th.	9	9	9
10th. 10th. 10th. 10th.	10	10	10

Session Sales			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7
8th. 8th. 8th. 8th.	8	8	8
9th. 9th. 9th. 9th.	9	9	9
10th. 10th. 10th. 10th.	10	10	10

Sugar Quotations			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7
8th. 8th. 8th. 8th.	8	8	8
9th. 9th. 9th. 9th.	9	9	9
10th. 10th. 10th. 10th.	10	10	10

Rubber Quotations			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7
8th. 8th. 8th. 8th.	8	8	8
9th. 9th. 9th. 9th.	9	9	9
10th. 10th. 10th. 10th.	10	10	10

UNLISTED SECURITIES			
1st. 1st. 1st. 1st.	1	1	1
2nd. 2nd. 2nd. 2nd.	2	2	2
3rd. 3rd. 3rd. 3rd.	3	3	3
4th. 4th. 4th. 4th.	4	4	4
5th. 5th. 5th. 5th.	5	5	5
6th. 6th. 6th. 6th.	6	6	6
7th. 7th. 7th. 7th.	7	7	7